

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Kindly replace the third paragraph of the Brief Description of the Drawings on page 15, which extends from line 8 to line 9, with the following amended paragraph:

--FIGURES 3 and 3A show front elevations of doorways, implementing temporary door jamb assembly guard elements of the invention.--

Kindly replace the paragraph which extends from page 15 line 30 to page 15 line 31 with the following:

-- FIGURE 10 shows a guard similar to the guard embodiment of FIGURE 9, mounted on a standard width jamb assembly.--

Kindly add the following new paragraph to the end of the Brief Description of the Drawings, e.g. immediately after the twelfth full paragraph which extends from line 32 to line 34 of page 15:

--FIGURE 12 shows the guard embodiment of FIGURE 10, mounted on a cladded jamb assembly.--

Kindly replace the second full paragraph which extends from line 19 to line 24 of page 17, with the following amended paragraph:

--Jamb 16 can be made of a variety of materials. A typical such material is wood. Another commonly used jamb structure employs wood as a substrate, cladded with, for example, cladding "CL" (FIGURE 12), e.g. aluminum or vinyl cladding. In the alternative, jamb structures can be e.g. other than wood such as, for example and without limitation, aluminum or vinyl. The invention herein applies to all conventionally known combinations of jamb materials, and all conventionally known jamb profiles.--

Kindly replace the paragraph which extends from page 18 line 33 to page 19 line 9 with the following amended paragraph:

--Outer corner 56 of the guard, illustrated in FIGURE 1, functions as a shock absorber, and defines a cavity 58 between the guard, the trim element, and the jamb, thus to provide a buffer zone, or shock absorber zone, for dissipating to both the trim element and the jamb any blows or other collisions which land at corner 56. Preferably, guard 36 provides substantial resilient resistance to such forces at outer corner 56, thus to effectively distribute and transfer such forces about the area of guard 36, rather than transferring the forces locally to the jamb and trim element through facile collapse of the guard at cavity 58, especially at outer corners 54 and 55. Such resilient resistance ~~resistance~~ can be provided e.g. by bending resistance of the guard material employed at outer corner 56, or by transferring dispersed elements of the force to underlying portions of the trim element and/or the door jamb, through intervening support structure.--

Kindly replace the paragraph which extends from page 21 line 3 to page 21 line 17 with the following.

--Outer leg section 52 of nose element 68 includes an interface member 76 which interfaces with trim element 18, and a cushioning nose member 78 which extends outwardly in front of the interface member, and in front of the trim element. A cavity 80 is defined between interface member 76 and nose member 78. Especially nose member 78 is resiliently deflectable, while having substantial bending resistance to forces imposed thereon, thus to transfer substantially all low-to-medium intensity loads such as impacts, imposed on the nose member, to the interface member proximate central section 40 of the guard and proximate distal edge 64 of interface member 76, thus away from outer corner 54 (FIGURE 6). To the extent more forceful loads are imposed on nose member 78, the nose

member deflects into cavity 80 and can, when enough force is applied, reach interface member 76, whereupon the interface member provides additional e.g. cushioning support. However, for typical mild collisions which impact the nose section, the arcuate cross-section of the nose section is sufficiently resistant to bending that the nose section absorbs the force without relying on the underlying support of interface member 76.--

Kindly replace the paragraph which extends from page 22 line 26 to page 23 line 2 with the following amended paragraph:

--In general, as depicted in FIGURE 6, web 83 is preferably flat, e.g. planar, between sides 84A, 84B, and along the length of guard 36. Web 83 extends generally across the space between corners 54 and 55, and is spaced from the interior corner which is defined by outer surface 26 of jamb assembly 10 and surface 87 of brick mold 18. In keeping with the generally planar configuration of web 83 between transfer webs 86A, 86B, an inwardly-directed force applied to the transition section, and directly or at an angle toward surface 26 or 87, draws the two ends 84A, 84B of the transition section toward each other, and concurrently drives the joined more distal end portions of transfer webs 86A, 86B into surface-to-surface contact with surfaces 26, 87 of the jamb and brick mold, whereby any tendency of the force to move toward vulnerable corners 54, 55 is attenuated as sides 84A, 84B are at least initially drawn away from corners 54, 55. The above assumes that the force is within the magnitude of forces for which guard 336 has been designed.--

Kindly replace the third full paragraph on page 28, which extends from line 18 to line 28, with the following amended paragraph:

--When a non-standard jamb assembly is to be protected, a standard-size guard is selected, namely the first standard size which, at the central

section, is larger than the central section of the jamb assembly which is to be protected. Prior to installing the guard, the guard is broken/torn at line of weakness 101 so as to separate the outer piece 36OUT from the inner piece 36IN. The pieces 36OUT and 36IN are then mounted over the jamb assembly, with the broken/torn edges overlapping each other as illustrated in FIGURE 11. ~~namely~~Namely, one of the outer and inner broken pieces 36IN, 36OUT is between the other of the broken sections 36IN, 36OUT and the inner facing surface 22 of the jamb 16. The amount of overlap depends on the degree to which the inner facing surface of the jamb is smaller in dimension than the central section of the guard.--

Kindly replace the fourth full paragraph on page 30, which extends from line 20 to line 28, with the following amended paragraph:

--As a general statement, transition section 82 is an overlying contact structure which directly interfaces with objects which impact on the transition element at or adjacent the corners 54, 55 of the jamb and the trim element. The transition section typically includes underlying support structure adapted and configured to interface with one or more underlying surfaces of the jamb and/or trim element. The transition element is thus the portion of the guard which receives the greatest fraction of the impacts on the guard, and is accordingly designed as a shock absorber, to absorb and distribute the impacts/forces imposed thereon, e.g. from objects passing through the doorway, so as to prevent, or at least substantially attenuate, damage to the jamb assembly.--